

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 86.1804-01

energy storage system comes solely from sources on board the vehicle.

* * * * *

Interior volume index has the meaning given in § 600.315-08 of this chapter.

* * * * *

Model type has the meaning given in § 600.002-08 of this chapter.

* * * * *

Motor vehicle has the meaning given in § 85.1703 of this chapter.

* * * * *

Multi-fuel vehicle means any motor vehicle capable of operating on two or more different fuel types, either separately or simultaneously.

* * * * *

Petroleum equivalency factor means the value specified in 10 CFR 474.3(b), which incorporates the parameters listed in 49 U.S.C. 32904(a)(2)(B) and is used to calculate petroleum-equivalent fuel economy.

Petroleum-equivalent fuel economy means the value, expressed in miles per gallon, that is calculated for an electric vehicle in accordance with 10 CFR 474.3(a), and reported to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for use in determining the vehicle manufacturer's corporate average fuel economy.

* * * * *

Petroleum-powered accessory means a vehicle accessory (e.g., a cabin heater, defroster, and/or air conditioner) that:

- (1) Uses gasoline or diesel fuel as its primary energy source; and
- (2) Meets the requirements for fuel, operation, and emissions in § 88.104-94(g) of this chapter.

Plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) means a hybrid electric vehicle that has the capability to charge the battery from an off-vehicle electric source, such that the off-vehicle source cannot be connected to the vehicle while the vehicle is in motion.

* * * * *

Production volume has the meaning given in § 600.002-08 of this chapter.

* * * * *

Round, rounded or rounding means, unless otherwise specified, that numbers will be

rounded according to ASTM-E29-93a, which is incorporated by reference in this part pursuant to § 86.1.

* * * * *

Subconfiguration has the meaning given in § 600.002-08 of this chapter.

* * * * *

Track width is the lateral distance between the centerlines of the base tires at ground, including the camber angle.

* * * * *

Transmission class has the meaning given in § 600.002-08 of this chapter.

Transmission configuration has the meaning given in § 600.002-08 of this chapter.

* * * * *

Wheelbase is the longitudinal distance between front and rear wheel centerlines.

* * * * *

§ 86.1804-01 Acronyms and abbreviations.

The following abbreviations apply to this subpart:

A/C—Air conditioning.
AECD—Auxiliary emission control device.
A/F—Air/Fuel
ALVW—Adjusted Loaded Vehicle Weight.
API—American Petroleum Institute.
ASTM—American Society for Testing and Materials.
BAT—Bench-Aging Time
C—Celsius.
cfm—Cubic feet per minute.
CFV—Critical flow venturi.
CFV-CVS—Critical flow venturi—constant volume sampler.
CH₃OH—Methanol.
CID—Cubic inch displacement.
CL—Chemiluminescence.
CO—Carbon monoxide.
CO₂—Carbon dioxide.
conc.—Concentration.
CST—Certification Short Test.
cu. in.—Cubic inch(es).
CVS—Constant volume sampler.
DDV—Durability Data Vehicle.
deg.—Degree(s).
DNPH—2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine.
EDV—Emission Data Vehicle.
EP—End point.
ETW—Equivalent test weight.
F—Fahrenheit.
FEL—Family Emission Limit.
FID—Flame ionization detector.
ft.—Feet.

FTP—Federal Test Procedure.
g—gram(s).
gal.—U.S. gallon(s).
GC—Gas chromatograph.
GVW—Gross vehicle weight.
GVWR—Gross vehicle weight rating.
H₂O—Water.
HC—Hydrocarbon(s).
HCHO—Formaldehyde.
HDV—Heavy-duty vehicle.
HEV—Hybrid electric vehicle.
HFID—Heated flame ionization detector.
Hg—Mercury.
HLDLT—Heavy light-duty truck. Includes only those trucks over 6000 pounds GVWR (LDT3s and LDT4s).
HLDLT/MDPV—Heavy light-duty trucks and medium-duty passenger vehicles.
hp—Horsepower.
HPLC—High-pressure liquid chromatography.
IBP—Initial boiling point.
in.—Inch(es).
IUVF—In-Use Verification Program.
K—Kelvin.
kg—Kilogram(s).
km—Kilometer(s).
kPa—Kilopascal(s).
lb.—Pound(s).
LDT1—Light-duty truck 1.
LDT2—Light-duty truck 2.
LDT3—Light-duty truck 3.
LDT4—Light-duty truck 4.
LDV/LDLT—Light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks. Includes only those trucks rated at 6000 pounds GVWR or less (LDT1s and LDT2s).
LDV/T—Light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks. This term is used collectively to include, or to show that a provision applies to, all light-duty vehicles and all categories of light-duty trucks, i.e. LDT1, LDT2, LDT3 and LDT4.
LEV—Low Emission Vehicle.
LPG—Liquefied Petroleum Gas.
m—Meter(s).
max.—Maximum.
MDPV—Medium-duty passenger vehicle.
mg—Milligram(s).
mi.—Mile(s).
min.—Minimum.
ml—Milliliter(s).
mm—Millimeter(s).
mph—Miles per hour.
mV—Millivolt.
N₂—Nitrogen.
NDIR—Nondispersive infrared.
NLEV—Refers to the National Low Emission Vehicle Program. Regulations governing this program are found at subpart R of this part.
NMHC—Nonmethane Hydrocarbons.
NMHCE—Non-Methane Hydrocarbon Equivalent.
NMOG—Non-methane organic gases.
NO—nitric oxide.
No.—Number.

O₂—Oxygen.
OEM—Original equipment manufacturer.
NO₂—Nitrogen dioxide.
NO_x—Oxides of nitrogen.
Pb—Lead.
pct.—Percent.
PDP-CVS—Positive displacement pump—constant volume sampler.
ppm—Parts per million by volume.
PM—Particulate Matter.
ppm C—Parts per million, carbon.
psi—Pounds per square inch.
R—Rankin.
RAF—Reactivity adjustment factor.
rpm—Revolutions per minute.
RVP—Reid vapor pressure.
s—Second(s).
SAE—Society of Automotive Engineers.
SBC—Standard Bench Cycle
SFTP—Supplemental Federal Test Procedure.
SI—International system of units.
SRC—Standard Road Cycle
SULEV—Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle.
TD—dispensed fuel temperature.
THC—Total Hydrocarbons.
THCE—Total Hydrocarbon Equivalent.
TLEV—Transitional Low Emission Vehicle.
UDDS—Urban dynamometer driving schedule.
ULEV—Ultra Low Emission Vehicle.
UV—Ultraviolet.
vs—Versus.
W—Watt(s).
WOT—Wide open throttle.
Wt.—Weight.
ZEV—Zero Emission Vehicle.

[64 FR 23925, May 4, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 6852, Feb. 10, 2000; 65 FR 59965, Oct. 6, 2000; 71 FR 2829, Jan. 17, 2006]

§ 86.1805-01 Useful life.

(a) For light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks, intermediate useful life is a period of use of 5 years or 50,000 miles, whichever occurs first.

(b) Full useful life is as follows:

(1) For light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks full useful life is a period of use of 10 years or 100,000 miles, which ever occurs first.

(2) For heavy light-duty trucks full useful life is a period of use of 11 years or 120,000 miles, which ever occurs first.

(3) For complete heavy-duty vehicles, the full useful life is a period of use of 11 years or 120,000 miles, which ever occurs first.

(c) Manufacturers may petition the Administrator to provide alternative useful life periods for light-duty trucks or complete heavy-duty vehicles when